VOL. LVII.-NO. 247.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890.

BISMARCK'S IDEAS WANING.

GERMANY REFUDIATING MEASURES HE THOUGHT WERE VITAL

The Emperor New Steers the Ship of State, and the Public is Forgetting the Old Regime-Ambition of the Liberals-A Better Prospect for the Socialists, Copyright, 1880, by Tan Sen Printing and Publishing

LONDON, May 4 .- The Bismarck clock not merely stopped. Its hands are already moving backward. One by one measures that were most ardently pushed by the late Chancellor are giving signs of having survived their usefulness, at least in the minds of his once obedient Parliament. When on March 22, two days after the Prince's dismissal, the Emperor telegraphed. "Steam ahead on the same course," it was erroneously concluded that the same course meant the Bismarck course. while, on the contrary, it meant the Kaiser course. Already we find a more reasonable tone prevailing regarding Switzerland and German refugees there. The regulations against pork are more liberally construed.

Our Mr. Pholps mitigates his mourning at the loss of his dear friend Bismarck by the reflection that his country in general, and Chicago in particular, will be the gainers.

The persecution of the Socialists promises to become unfashionable, for in September the exceptional measures cease by limitation, and there is not enough Bismarckian spirit left in the Reichstag to warrant a renewal of this edious means of combating intellectual shortcomings. In fact, the people have at last waked up to realize that Bismarck in domestic politics has never represented a party or a sound economic idea—nothing more than himself, in fact, and the physical force which he created about him. This view seemed shocking some years ago, for the German press dared not publish what was done by their master, and the outer world, therefore, heard only what magnified his ability. To-day, however, the manner with which in a few days he has passed from public attention is striking evidence of what we have said.

In Hamburg he has sought to found a new organ for himself, but its sounds find no hearty echo in Germany. The enormous presentation of signatures appended to a laudatory scroll is soon to be freighted to Friedrichsruhe; but I have myself seen men signing whose votes at the polls have classed them as enemies of the Chancellor. This testimonial is worth about as much as that which our leading lawyers signed for Mr. Grant when he was a candidate for Sheriff.

Last night was held the caucus of the leaders of the Liberal Freisinnige party, ineluding Drs. Barth and Bamberger. They formulated their programme, for the Reichsag meets on May 6. This programme will be submitted on Monday night for ratification to the balance of the Liberal members. It is the most weighty parliamentary move since March, 1871, not merely because it is a move in Parliament without Bismarck, but because it is made by a party which has enjoyed the largest share of Bismarck's ill will, and which now for the first time is likely to hold the balance of power.

The Socialists expected to make a fight for a compulsory eight-hour bill. This the Freisinnige will oppose. This matter disposed of, we may look for an attack upon the two pet Bismarckian infant industries, high protective tariff and highly experimental colonial ventures. In 1879 Bismarck commenced his career as a protectionist by offering to discourage the importation of American wheat in exchange for the political allegiance of the farmers, and soon found, just as our Congress did, that protective tariffs must always be raised if protected parties are to be kept in loyalty. In the last ten years the tariff against our grain has

foreign commerce to a degree which even Bismarck considers questionable. The mem-Government would lower duties on German imports if they lower theirs on our product. could only reply that our Cabinet is composed of men conspicuous for their public benevo lence and zeal for Sabbath school teaching, and such generosity as Germany might exercise toward America would surely meet grateful consideration. ham Weller would have winked

The new Prime Minister, whose visiting eard bears the simple learnd "Gen. Von Caprivi Rejetskanzler." who moved into his predecaseer's house before the outgoer's baggage was all packed, was conspicuously indifferent if not heatile to litemarck a colonial enterprises ventures merely the exhaustion of men and machinery, with nothing to show for it after al. If this view is not modified by the Emperor a former seal for this form of expansion. Caartel will have in the Freintenige Bloral party the warmest possible support, for it unsompromisingly districts and opposes every antional operations beyond her present stand the observes interest taken by Germony is common ventures, except by reference to her blind falth in Blemarck's sintements, which have en used ever stone the Franco-German was the character of infalli-billy in the volunt mind. Find Himmore propublic would have supported him he they have in his quarrous with the south intentioners of Attion, can be seen on the invested to the Ried that broaden part. When he done he too, will

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ALL THE HOUSESMITHS BAY AYE, A Year's Agreement With the Employer

Ratified Testerday, General Master Workman T. V. Powderly of the Knights of Labor was present yesterday at the meeting of the local assembly of housesmiths, whereat was read the agreement formulated between the employing fron workers and the union. The agreement is that all hands shall be employed by the frour, nine hours to be a day's work, except on Saturday, when eight shall be a day's work. Work on Sundays and holidays is abolished, and no man is to be discharged for refusing to work overtime. The

pay for overtime is a time and a half for the

first four hours and double time thereafter. Employers may put on night gangs, but day men cannot work overtime on the same job except by special agreement with the union. Piecework is abolished. Only competent and practical housesmiths and just men are tothe employed as foremen. Timekeepers and clerks are not to act as foremen or superintendents. Employers are not to discharge union men. except for neglecting work, gross careleseness idleness, not doing a fair day's work, insubordination, using intoxicating liquors to excess. or for lack of work. Employers agree not to discharge any man because he belongs to the union. Wages are to be paid weekly, on Friday or Saturday, and the men are not to be kept waiting. All boys who are employed must be apprenticed, and the union shall have copies of the papers. A joint committee of six to be ap-

the papers. A joint committee of six to be appointed by the employers and employees to which shall be submitted all complaints of violations of agreement, the committee's decision to be final, and a referee to be appointed when the six are unable to agree. Shop delegates are to be abblished, and shop stewards to be appointed. No reduction is to be made of the wages of men receiving more than the scale calls for while the agreement is in force. The agreement takes effect at once, and runs to May 1, 1891. The employers and fix up a new scale. This is the scale of wages settled upon:

Blacksmitha Class A 1, \$2.25; Class A, \$3; Class B, Blacksmiths, Class A 1, \$3,25; Class A, \$3; Class R, E2.75, nelpers, 22. Finishers (outside), Class A 1, \$1; Class A, \$2.75; helpers (outside), Class A 1, \$2.25; Class A E2. Finishers (inside), Class A 1, \$1; Class A, \$2.75; Class B, \$2.59; helpers (inside), Class A 1, \$2; Class A, \$1.75.

3, 75. Setters, Class A 1, \$3.50; Class A, \$3.25. Derrickmen, F2.75; belpers, \$2.25. Clippers, Class A 1, \$2.50; Class A, \$2. Drivers, double, \$7.25, and single, \$2.

Drivers double \$123 and single, \$2.

The meeting did not like the substitution of a shop steward, who would be an employee of the shop, for a shop delegate who walks in from without. The housesmiths favored the shop delegate, and were on the point of rejecting the agreement when Mr. Powderly intervened. Mr. Powderly said:

"I understand this is the first agreement you have ever made with your employers. It is a good agreement. I think, and speaks well for your shrewdness and business tact. Better wait another year than lose this chance of conciliation with your employers. Forego this section requiring shop delegates. Your employers seem to wish to act tairly by you. I am inclined to think that this shop delegate may not be needed, now that you both are on such good terms."

may not be needed, now that you both are on such good terms."

Mr. Powderly also made a temperance speech.

Master Workman George Weaver submitted
the agreement to a vote. Every one was for it,
and he said that it was the law now between
the housesmiths and their employers.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE. Cancellation of the Contract for the New

Criminal Court Building. The strike of granite cutters in eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island remains unchanged. In the big quarries at Westerly drillers and quarrymen are yet employed. with enough blacksmiths to keep them supplied with tools, but if the strike continues much longer these men will have to cease working. The Rhode Island manufacturers held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but bewond appointing a committee to represent them in case the strikers desired a conference nothing was done toward effecting a reconciliation. The members of the union met in the evening, but evinced no desire to change ten years the tariff against our grain has been steadily raised, until now it is about fifty per cent. The liberal Freisinnige propose to reduce it to the former rate, and give notice that nothing less than free trade in breadstuffs will satisfy them.

One-third of the Reichstag are free traders. On this bill the Focialists. Radicals and a few Independents are pretty sure to unite with the Liberals.

Minister Phelps has warm allies among the German Freisinnige, and he takes proper pains not to advertise the fact that the Government he represents delights in creating obstruction the terms previously submitted. At Millstone one to furnish granite for the new Criminal Court building in New York, which was to have seen done by the Rhode Island granite works The amount was \$140,000.

The amount was \$140,000. EIGHT O'CLOCK FOR CARPENTERS.

They Expect Little Besistance To-day to Their Short-hour Movement. Sam Gompers, President of the American

Federation of Labor, got home yesterday from Louisville, and was at his office in Clinton place for an hour, after which he went away o get a rest. He will be at his office to-day. It is generally agreed that there will be no strike of any size among the carpenters and joiners to-day. Very nearly every employer in the city has been islited by a committee of one of the different unions, and, with low exceptions, have agreed that the work day, beginning to-day, chall commence at a object in the morning inslead of 7 object. Some of the small employers refused to pay the same wages for eight hours as they instead been paying for nine. They were not very emphatic however, the committee say, and it is not likely their men will refrain from working to day. Members of some of the currenters unions are not sanguine about the results of the change to eight hours. They say that the composing argenters told them has week that the carpenters of this city had already drawn in part of the work into mile down hast and in Brooking and however and on Marten lained, where it is due by calcinaturalers who work have and ten hours and get \$1 a day. It is generally agreed that there will be no

There is every industion that the fight of the courseymen corpenters in lincollyp to have towed to grow because in the Arctic for the shall be presentative as a day's work will be arise of encouraging a trade in Latinouse gua-lerian there is no reason to doubt that the ranged for this storaiting work will go along Formed for the morning were will no blong public would have exception that the present with the complex inhabitation of African are a secure name invested in the break has believe and the invested in the break has believe and the break has been been as a secure of the finest and public the transfer set. When he shows he are not public the transfer set. When he shows he are not public the transfer set. When he shows he are not public to the transfer set in the first and the public transfer of the first and the standard transfer of the first and the set of the transfer of the public transfer and the standard transfer will all be reflect to the transfer will be reflect to the transfer will be reflect to the transfer of the received to the transfer will be reflect to the transfer of the received to the transfer of the transfer will be reflect to the transfer of the received to the transfer of the reflect to the transfer of the reflect to the transfer of the reflect to the reflect to the transfer of the reflect to t

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LONDON'S GREAT PARADE.

THE MOST REMARKABLE LABOR DEM-ONSTRATION IN MANY YEARS,

70,000 Men in Line and 500,000 People Around the Thirteen Stands in Hyde Park-Perfect Order Kept, and Not an Unpleasant Incident Occurs—Resolutions Bemanding au Eight-Hour Work Day. LONDON, May 4 .- To-day's labor demon-

stration in Hyde Park was a magnificent success, and excelled in point of numbers and orderly enthusiasm all working class gatherings since the great reform assemblage in 1808. The splendid organization of the different sections taking part in the processions brought together in the park 500,000 people, who went through their business and dispersed without single incident occurring of a disorderly character.

The leading sections were the trade councils, which included eight groups, representing the leather trades, metal and cabinet workers. and the shipping, clothing, printing, paper, and building trades. These bodies, in which were numerous related trades, mustered in specified districts of the metropolis early in the forenoon, and marched, headed by their leaders and with bands and banners toward the Thames Embankment, the central point whence the marshalled array was ordered to start for the park.

At 2 o'clock the embankment gave no promise of any demonstration beyond rapidly increasing masses of sightseers, but soon after that hour the first column of the procession was seen advancing, with a brave show of ban-ners, toward the National Liberal Club, and before long the embankment as far as the eye could reach was a dense mass of moving columns, all keeping admirable order. The leaders on horseback guided the different sections toward their proper places, and mounted policemen, by an arrangement with the trades councils, assisted in the formation of the ranks.

The gigantic procession was timed to start at S o'clock, and punctually at that hour it moved off amid thunderous cheering and the blending music of many bands. The route toward the park was along Bridge street. St. James's Park, and Birdage walk, which were lined with spectators. Masses of artisans joined the paraders on the way, until on entering the park the estimated number of men in line was 150,000.

Simultaneously with the appearance in the Park of the trades' columns sections of the Social Democratic Federation began to enter.

Park of the trades' columns sections of the foodal Democratic Federation began to enter Some of them had joined the main body on the Thames Embankment, while others, mar-shalled in distant suburbs, marched from different points, converging toward the two plat forms in the park especially allotted to so

ferent points, converging toward the two platforms in the park especially allotted to Socialist speakers.

The Railway Workers' Union had also special processions, some of the groups of which swelled the embankment columns, while others marched isolated toward the platform centres. The total number taking part in the various processions is estimated at 170,000, and these were almost lost in the vastness of the assemblage gathered around the thirteen platforms upon which the Labor Day advocates held forth. Among the far-stretching, dense crowd no police were visible. Orders from headquarters to refrain from interfering or cooperating with the organizors of the demonstration had caused the police to judiciously keep in the background.

The tact and prudence of the organizers of the demonstration were further seen in the brevity of the proceedings. After the paraders had formed around the platforms the speaking commenced. Shortly after four o'clock resolutions demanding that eight hours be recognized as a day's work were put and carried amid the acclamations of the multitude, and by five o'clock, when the paraders had reformed in line, the assemblage began to disperse.

A half million people is a moderate computa-

by five o'clock, when the paraders had reformed in line, the assemblage began to disperse.

A half million people is a moderate computation of the gathering, the character of which bore everywhere the unmistakable stamp of the soild, respectable artisan classes, the tagrag and bottail being conspiculously absent. A notable feature was that the bands of the trades councils eschewed revolutionary music, playing only popular and national airs.

The speakers included Mr. Davitt Mr. Cunninghame Graham. John Burns. Thomas Mann. Benjamin Tiliett, Mrs. Aveling, and Annie Beaant. By 6 o'clock the park was deserted and the thoroughfares were full of orderly crowds streaming homeward.

At the stands of the Secial Democrats, at which all the speakers were Socialists, there was an audience of 12,000, of whom three quarters were red sashes. The speakers were moderate in tone. The speakers asserted that the Socialists initiated the eight-hour movement and urged their hearers to regard it as the first step toward sequring complete freedom for workmen. Hyndman, who was one of the speakers, applogized for the failure of their brethren on the Continent to gather in greater force on May Day. The socialist orators denounced Mr. Bradiaugh and Mr. Morley, STHERERS IN EUROFE.

STRIKERS IN EUROPE

The Irish railway strike is ended.

Farms, May 4. Turcoing is tranquil. The strike continues at Roubaix. There was serious rioting there last night and several persons were wounded. A number of arrests were made. To-day the town is caim. Delegates from the workmen met the masters, but no agreement was reached.

The Mayor of Houtsaix has asked for reonforcements. In response to his request soo disgoons have been sent. Cavairy patrolled the streets of houbaix all Saturday night and all day to-day. The employers of houbaix announce that they are willing to agree to the demand of shorter hours if other manufacturers in France consent, but they decime to advance wages.

demant is shorter hours it other manusacturers in France consent, but they decline to
alwance wages.

Manuiro May 4.—At Barcelona the troops
were engaged until early this morning in disjersing the strikers. It is leared severar
measures will be necessary to restore order.

A large Socialist meeting was held in this
city to day and was addressed by a number of
energetic speakers. After adopting antropriate resolutions, a procession was formed and
all marched in an orderly manner along the
France residence of Tremier bagasta.
The Francier received a deputation who proceuted a petition asking the Government to
adopt the eight-hour working day and other
resolutions adopted by the Parts Workingman's
Congress.

In reply to the deputation Senor Sagasta said
he must refuse to consider the eight-hour
proper To the the workman replied that they
would use logan manne to entain their end, and
if there arrowed unsuccessful they would resort

to-morrow. Partie Mark - Fifteen bundered bander have struck work and easigned on an island in the I amore with tente eatrie stores of lard and bread and other movidation. They have been sented by less strike empiriored in joke works. Pive hundred in they inskers have been sent to Feeth in an partie of the hingdom.

Empreur William and the Socialists. Bigith May & The Voussante Zoring says that at the Stanforth Languet Emperor. William arked can of the guests his opinion of the descripted till. The person thus questioned removing demonstered the tall, earling R was calculated to emblate the workness and eliminate sections and that R implifits be examined formed. In this Princers William separed. That is quite his opinion.

Forgeror William at Alcentury Boulengiers Manie Montes There will be in New York and The total Manie I will be a finished by a finished by the first own of the Manie I will be a finished by the first own of the Manie I will be a finished by the first own party of the Manie I will be a finished by the first own party of the Manie I will be a finished as a finished as a finished by the first own party of the Manie I will be a finished as a finished

SENATOR RECK'S FUNERAL

The flervices to be Held in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday Afternoon,

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- The remains of Senator Beck have been placed in a casket, and lie in the parlor of the home of Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, on Capitol Hill. A large number of persons, including most of his colleagues in the Senate, called during the day to view the body and tender their condolences to Mrs. Goodlee, the daughter of the late Senator. A large number of telegrams of condolence were also received.

The Kentucky delegation have assumed charge of the remains, and will to-morrow morning arrange all the details of the funeral. respect, of course, being paid to the wishes of Mrs. Goodlos. The delegation met in the Democratic caucus room of the Senate at 11 o'clock this morning. Senator Blackburn presiding. Most of the time was occupied in recalling recollections of the dead man. It was

calling recollections of the dead man. It was agreed that Senator Blackburn should formulate resolutions to be offered in the Senate and that the Senate should be asked to adjourn over until Wednesday, the funeral to take place in the Senate chamber at 1 P. M. on Tuesday.

Representative Breckinridge was requested to confer with the Speaker, and if possible secure an adjournment of the House from about 2 c'clock on Monday until Wednesday. The delegation favored the remains lying in state in the Senate from to-morrow afternoon until the time of the services, but Mrs. Goodloe prefers that this part of the programme shall be omitted, and, out of deference to her wishes, the body will remain at Mr. Breckinridge's until just before the inneral services. It is expected that Senator Blackburn will deliver an oration during the services in the Senate. The remains will then be taken to Lexington, Ky, where they will be turned over to Gov. Buckner and the State officials. Dr. W. A. Bartlett of the Presbyterian Church will conduct the services at the grave. Senator Beck's son, who is Mrs. The list of honorary pall bearers as far as

vices at the grave. Senator Beek's son, who is in Wyoming, will meet the funeral party at Lexington.

The list of honorary pall bearers as far as selected are: Ex-Atorney-General A. H. Garland, Judge L. S. Trimble, formerly Representative in Congress from the Faducah (ky.) district; O. O. Stealey, correspondent of the Louis-ville Courier-Journal; Col. L. O. Washington, ex-Congressman Philip B. Thompson, Jr., Mr. W. B. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanias Gardens and a long-time friend of the dead Senator; Col. J. Fletcher Johnson of Kentucky, and Mr. Bmir Lee of this city. The active pall bearers will be Capitol policemen.

MET HER HUSRAND'S MURDERER, Mrs. Stockwell Encounters the Man in

Train, but He Makes His Escape. DENVER, May 4 .- A story comes from Pueblo which is particularly interesting. Last March Herman A. Stockwell, a police clerk. while in bed, was awakened by his wife, who informed him that she heard noises in the hall. On arising to investigate Stockwell found that his wife's auspicions were correct, and, securing a revolver, he went down stairs. A few minutes later a scuffle was heard, and two shots in quick succession were fired.

Two men were seen running from the house immediately afterward by a person who pursued and captured one. The fellow told the police that they had been drinking considerably that night, and, on asking a stranger where a certain house of ill repute was, they went to Stockwell's house by mistake. The front door being open, they entered, only to meet Stock-

Stockwell's house by mistage. The front door being open, they entered, only to meet Stockwell, who ordered them out, and, on their not heeding his demand with alsority, a scuffle ensued, during which a revolver was discharged, killing Stockwell instantly.

On this story the prisoner secured his release. Detectives, however, believed that the prisoner's companion, who disliked Stockwell, went to his house and killed him. In any event, the man escaped.

A few weeks ago the wife of the murdered man left Pueblo for her parents' home, in Chillicothe, Ill. Her train arrived in Kansas City the next morning, and as it was pullting out of the station a man pushed past her. In turning around to see who it was to her consternation she recognized in him the cold-blooded murderer of her husband, who had also noticed her, and in a confused manner took a seat alongside a mirror, which afforded both parties an opportunity of studying each other. Knowing that immediate action would secure the murderer, the laty quietty gave the porter a note, with the request that it be telegraphed to the next station, ordering an officer. There was but one other passenger in the car, and, being unable to secure any assistance, the murderer had an opportunity of esing at the first station.

An alarm was given to day. A telegram was received that the man, who gave his name as Chris, O. Stein, had been seen at Madison, and would be arrested soon.

BYENES DIDN'T "APOLOGIZE."

On the Centrary He Invites the Claffin Size ters to Sue Him if They Went To.

Recollections by Mrs. Bidduiph Martin (Victoria Woodhull), her husband, and her brother-in-law of their interview on Saturday with inspector Byrnes were published at great length in several newspapers yesterday. They do not agree with the Inspector's own recollections of what occurred. He is described by the family as having made an "aliged apole gy" and as having disavewed any responsibility for a published article about the Claffin size to which his name was appended. Mr. If you say the family as having the family as having a speech and the family as having the family as having the family as having a speech and the family as having the family as having a speech about the family as the family as having a speech about being persecuted and 1 stories had saked large which he and received the whith great kindness is take. She began by making a speech about being persecuted and 1 stories had asked large what her business was with me. She wanted to, the raids and the favored her with great kindness is take. She began by making a speech about being persecuted and 1 stories had asked large what her business was with me. She wanted to the return of the article in question, that it was said but were consequently inclined to be returned. They were fin an affect allow mode and were willing to agree to everything they have done and see what it is mode and in a valies, but I refused i I told her that i was less outlet of the article in question, that it was said but were cardin not to be a seen and the said of setters that the had not an investor of the said of setters that the had not an investor of the setter that the had not an investor of the setter that the had not an investor of the setter that the had not an investor of the setter that the had not an investor of the family when he was the aution of the article in question, that it was a large that the family when he was the aution of the article in question, that it was a large that the fam

He Will be Married on Wednesday to Miss. Home Fay of Chicago.

CHITAGO, April 4 - On Wednesday evening. at so'clock. Theodore Thomas will wed Miss Rose Far The wedding will secur in the character to the Church of the American the lies Father Larration officiation. About 100

invitations have been formed Miss Fay is the daughter of the late Rev. Ir.
Charles Fay. Who was a sent of Judge Semmed.
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If Far I is suffer the suffer the sand to have single unsattled.
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CROKER NOT COMING HOME.

IT WILL BE A YEAR OR TWO BE. FORE HE RETURNS TO NEW YORK.

He Does Not Remember How Much Money Sheriff Grant Gave Flossie-He New York in Well Governed-Local Discussion of Mayor Grant's Testimony. Departuha, 1880, by Tun Sun Printing and Publishing PARIS, May 4.—Richard Croker will not see

New York again for a year or two. His physician tells him he must stay two years, part of the time in Switzerland. I had an hour's talk with Mr. Croker yesterday. He lest a pint of blood from hemorrhage of the bowels on Friday, and fainted. He was able to get up yes terday. His doctor insists that he must not be interviewed again, and has written a statement to the New York papers. Lying in bed Mr. Croker showed his weakness, and the whitening bair of his shaggy beard testified to his suffering. His first examination at Wiesbaden disclosed pleurisy. That has disappeared. He now suffers from hemorrholds. numbness in the head, and inability to eat. He is wrapped in wet towels daily and rubbed, bu he improves slowly, and he thinks of trying Carlsbad. Weak as he was he welcomed me, saying he al-

ways liked THE SUN's fairness. He did not want to be interviewed, but he talked freely, while his two bright boys watched him affectionately. The testimony of McCann, Croker's brotherin-law, arouses the sick man's wrath. Said he "McCann has done his best to create the family trouble he talks about. He took great offence because I forbade my family going to his Central Park place. I feared the evil influ ences of the restaurant, which has private dining rooms and seroened doors. Let THE Sun interview men who have done business with McCann. I don't know one who has not had a lawsuit with him. He has failed about four times." Mr. Croker spoke bitterly of McCann's testi-

mony that Grant gave a large sum to Croker's daughter. He said:

"Grant was godfather of my six-year-old daughter. It is not surprising that he made her presents if he felt like doing it. I am sure he gave nothing like the amount stated. In fact, I don't remember the amount."

Later on Mr. Croker said: "The New York

tax rate is lower now than it has been since the war. New York has a million and a half people and say five or six thousand office holders. That equals the population of many western cities. Is it remarkable that occasionally black sheep are found? Don't you find them in all organizations, including churches; New York is well governed. Its low tax rate is the proof. Chewing the pudding string proves the pudding."

Mr. Croker says he only awaits returning health to hasten his journey homeward. Meanwhile, those in charge of local affairs, he thinks, are entirely competent to manage them,

DISCUSSING M'CANN AND GRANT. Assemblyman Sheehan Bays It's Purely Political Persecutto

Politicians didn't want to be interviewed resterday about the testimony taken on Saturday by the Fassett committee, preferring to wait until the inquiry is over. "What's the use." said one of them, "of talking about it until the committee is through

with its work. Nobody can tell what dirty linen remains to be washed in public." Assemblyman William F. Sheehan of Erie was perfectly willing to say what he thought about it. He said that he had no reluctance whatever in saying that Mayor Grant is being

persecuted for purely political reasons. "The testimony of that fellow McCann is incredible," he said. "Grant had a perfect right to give Flossie Croker \$10,000, and the fact that he gave her the money in the presence of the whole Croker family is proof enough that it was the result of no dishonest compact and that it had nothing to do with the Sheriff's office. This investigation would never have onice. This investigation would never have been made if Grant had been a dishonest man. He knew long before the committee was appointed that the Hemblicans were loading a gun for him for a two load purpose. One was to get appare with him for not reappointing Patterson a Police Justice, and the other was to weaken the Tammany forces in order to give them a chance to crawl in somewhere at the next election."

Another Buch Cashter Goes Wrong. Nonnecour In May 4 - Late just night

W 1, hitnered cashier of the Montgomers Notional Bunk, and also Secretary and Treasurer of the Monte there incorence. Trust, and hate beposite outputy blaced life resignation at the disposa of the directors of these two institutions and a measured his property to them.

Location May 2. Consider Military in Deptity

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RILLED BY A BURRICANE. Every Mouse in Wilspoint, Texas, is More

or Less Damaged. WILSPOINT, Tex., May 4 .- A hurricane struck here at 12:30 P. M. yesterday, and every house in town is more or less damaged. Two persons were killed outright and several injured. The killed are: Mrs. Bowen, caught under a falling wall and crushed to death; a negro girl. 14 years old, daughter of Tom

Mitchells. The injured are: Jack Ballard, injured internally, dangerous; son of M. F. McManus arm broken in two places; Mrs. Mitchells, colored, mother of the girl killed. Mrs. Freman's residence was blown over, the family getting out just in time to escape the fall. The Methodist church and public school building were completely demolished, while other churches were blown off their foundations. A number of stores and residences were blown down, and nearly all business houses were unroofed and all goods badly damaged. The hurricane also visited Mesquite, Thornton, Terrell, and other points in its track, doing great damage.

CALLING MR. HARPER NAMES.

Davis Cannot Make the Editor Fight, and so Denounces Hitm.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 4 .- The Davis-Harper duel in Elberton has not yet been fought, but to-day Mr. Davis made a public statement of his side of the trouble with Editor Harper. After giving the correspondence which passed between them, and which was published in yesterday's Sun, Mr. Davis says:

It will thus be seen that James L. Harper atacked and mistreated a sick man and then refused him satisfaction when he was able to get fused him satisfaction when he was able to get up and act. Nothing is left me, but to denounce him as I now do as an unmitigated scoundrel and an iniamous coward. In connection with the difficulty between James L. Harner and myself it is my duy to say that as he was assaulted in behalf of a lady when he pretended I had assaulted. I now declare that in the whole of my life never by thought, word, or deed have I knowingly done her a wrong. She is a near relative of my wife whom I have known long and well, and always respected. I dined at her house the day before the difficulty with Harper as I had frequently done belore, and met her and parted with her in the same spirit of respectful regard which I had always felt for her.

NOT ENOUGH TO BURY THE CHIED.

510 Left to Take It to the Grave. Patrick Gavin is a tinsmith out of work who lives at 63 Cherry street in a tenement house with dark halls and rickety stairways. Friday, and the family engaged Undertaker charge of the funeral for \$25. The child was laid out, waked, put on ice, and yesterday morning Undertaker Kennedy placed the body in the coffin. Gavin had given the undertaker \$15 on account which his wife managed to serape together from her relatives. A grave had been opened in Holy Cross Cemeiery, and everything was ready for the funeral. Gavin could not pay the \$10 that was due to Mr. Kennedy, and he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried he refused to bury the child. Mrs. Gavin tried have reality again, but with no success. Mr. Kennedy gave up the burial permits and said that he could not afford to advance the money that was necessary for a carriage and the other expenses of a funeral. The child was not buried yesterday, and if the Gavins cannot raise money to-day or get credit with an undertaker the city will have to bury!

The Pollee Got Both Combatants, but Can's Frove Much.

Polleeman Courtlander while on patrol in James street late on Saturday night saw two Italians, holding revolvers, emerge from a tail tenement, and, taking positions opposite each other, level their weapons. The Italian who had his back toward Courtlander fired, but the other, seeing the policeman, not only refrained to the murder this afternoon, where he fell to the floor unconsejous. He was put to bed and Fred went for Dr. Wents was possible, but the wounded man deat 2 this merning, nover regaining concelousness. He was put to bed and Fred went for Dr. Wents merning nover regaining concelousness. He was put to bed and Fred went for Dr. Wents merning nover regaining

had his back toward Courtlander fired, but the other, seeing the policeman, not only refrained from firing, but ran away at a speed that showed he had not been hit. Courtlander col-

her a dollar, and then wanted it back. He followed the woman to several salcons, but she refused to give him the dollar. She escaped from Sheridan, and went back to the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets. Sheridan overtook her, and threw the contents of a small bottle at the girl. The liquid hurned her arms and the girl eronned. A policeman took both of them to the Muiberry street station house. The girl's dress was discolored and her arms was slightly burned as if by some acid. In the Tombs Police Court vesterday Sheridan was committed to the House of Detention as a witness.

A man unknown has been apoliting women's dresses in the street with ink. dve, and acide at intervals for months.

Police Report on the Blackmen's Complaint.

The Central Labor Union received gesterday a copy of the communication sent by the police to that the westout is a charge made by the interval and the street with inches to the police to that the westout is a charge made by the inches to be a possible of any witness to a charge made by the inches to be a possible and the translation and her are a possible and the translation and the street with inches to be police to the search and the street with inches to be police to the search and the street with inches to be police to the search and the street with inches to be police to the search and the street with the lowed the woman to several saloens, but she

The latter server

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRACEDY ON A FARM INBERRSHIRM COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Victim Tried to Assault His Brother

With an Axe and is Himself Killed by Helng Struck with a Whimetree. PITTSPIELD, Mass., May 4. In the nest farmhouse of William D. Hale, two miles beyoud the village of Himsdale and ten miles east of here, lies the body of W. Henry Hale, slain by his brother, Frederick A., in a quarrel on Saturday afternoon. The Hale family consisted of the father, aged 70; the mother, Frances Halo, aged 70; the daughter Alice, aged 35; W. Henry, aged 42, and Fred A., aged 28. For years the father and sons have quarrelled. The quarrel which ended in the death

of Henry grew out of a trivial matter, and as

Saturday morning Henry was ploughing a

told by the father is as follows:

piece of land east of the house, the father driv-ing the team. Henry said he could drive and plough, so the father left him and went to the barn. Soon afterward Henry brought the team to the barn, one of the horses having a slight cut on the hind foot. This Henry said was caused by catching in a hook on the whiffletree. The father did not see how this could be, and after some words Henry went ploughing again. At noon Fred came home from Dalton village, three miles away, and after dinner sat down on the plazza with his father. Henry was in the door yard putting the whifflatree on the wagon. The father told Fred to get some liniment for the horse's foot and in onversing about the matter said he did not think the cut was made as Henry said. This enraged Henry, who said to his father with an oath: "Til show you how it is done." He then selzed a heavy fron-bound hickory whiffletree and rushed at his father, saying: "I'll break your head." The father got the whifiletree away and threw it to one side. At this juncture Fred interfered, saying to Henry: This has gone far away. Nobody blames you for the horse being hurt, and this must stop." Henry then turned on Fred and said? "Damn you. I'll shut you up," and rushing to the woodhouse near by seized an axe and started for Fred. The father seized the axe, and after a struggle, in which Henry's hand was cut got possession of the weapon. Henry, now wild with rage, again ran to the woodhouse, and getting a second axe again rushed for Fred. The sister Alice grabbed this axe, and Henry then rushed for Fred again. Henry is over six feet tall and weighed over 200 pounds. Fred, fearing for his life, grabbed Gavin's son Martin, six months old, died last | the whiftletree and struck Henry on the head twice, once on the back and once on top, Henry William H. Kennedy of 470 Pearl street to take | dropped, but got up and sat down, and saying charge of the funeral for \$25. The child was to Fred. "I'll fix you yet," stepped into the

The Sun correspondent drove to the scene of the murder this afternoon, where he was told the story of the affair as related above. Old Mr. Hale is a powerful man 6 feet tail, and straight as an arrow. He talked freely of the killing, and said Fred was fully justified in what he did. He feit sure that Henry would have killed one or both of them unless Fred had struck him. The murderer was interviewed in littsfield fall. He is a powerful young man, 5 feet (1), inches tail and weight showed he had not been hit. Courtlander collared the man who had fired. His name was divanni Frisco of 84 James street.

Soon after he had been looked up Policeman McCarthy brought in another Italian whom he had arrested for carrying a revolver without a permit. He was Vincen fo Mundano of 61 () liver street. He did not confess to participation in the James street duel. The police however, have no doubt on the subject or that it was really a duel which Courtlander interrupted. Inasmuch as this last would be difficult to prove, the two duellists were held yesterday in the There Police for the court of the duarrel, but left that he prove that he desired in defending himself and his father. Futilic sympathy is with the murderer, that the plea of self-defence will probably save Inasmuch as this last would be difficult to prove, the two duellists were held yesterday in the Tomba Police Court in the small bail of \$100.

ANOTHER ACID THROWER.

Perhaps Mr. Sheridan Can Tell who "Jack, the Ish Singer." Is.

Michael Sheridan, a 19-year-old mechanic, met on Saturday night in Elizabeth street, near Hester. Margaret White, a young girl, who says she is a dressmaker. Sheridan gave her a dollar, and then wamed it back. He followed the woman to several saloons, but she

A. M. -30 (1) NOT lighter, Street, Henry Friedles, and a particular of the properties of the control of the con